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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/918,679	07/27/2001	Byung Joon Park	50495.00002	2177
30256	7590	01/11/2005	EXAMINER	
SQUIRE, SANDERS & DEMPSEY L.L.P 600 HANSEN WAY PALO ALTO, CA 94304-1043			HANNE, SARA M	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2179	

DATE MAILED: 01/11/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Applicati n No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/918,679	PARK, BYUNG JOON	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Sara M Hanne	2179	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 August 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to the amendment received on, August 18, 2004.

Originally filed Claims 1-29 are pending in the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1-23 and 26 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Halliday et al., US Patent 5880740.

In accordance with Claims 1, 8 and 15, Halliday et al. teaches a method, machine readable medium, and system for receiving identification of a web page portion on a web page with address (identifiers), computing the web page portion location on the website (zone coordinates) determining customized location information for where the portion should be displayed (display zone) and storing the information collected (Column 8, lines 29-47).

In accordance with Claims 2 and 9, Halliday et al. teaches a method and machine readable medium for the display location to be based on user specifications ("A mouse 117 is connected to provide positional, zone selecting input signals to the computer", Column 7, lines 19-20).

In accordance with Claims 3 and 10, Halliday et al. teaches a method and machine readable medium for the portion and customized display locations to include two sets of xy coordinates ([XA, YA] and [XB, YB], Figure 7).

In accordance with Claims 4 and 11, Halliday et al. teaches a method and machine readable medium for the portion and customized display locations to include a plurality of xy coordinates (See the rejection of Claims 3 and 10, two sets is a plurality).

In accordance with Claims 5 and 12, Halliday et al. teaches a method and machine readable medium to display the customized web page ("the composite image may be displayed by the browser", Column 9, lines 25-26).

In accordance with Claims 6 and 13, Halliday et al. teaches a method and machine readable medium to retrieve the page corresponding to the web page address, identify the data in the web page specified by the portion location and display this data ("Note that the individual image elements ... may be downloaded from the web server", Column 9, lines 29-33, See also Column 9, lines 1-24).

In accordance with Claims 7 and 14, Halliday et al. teaches a method and machine readable medium to display the identified data at the customized display location ("The individual image objects may include a polymorphic rendering method which displays that image on the display in the zone specified by the zone coordinates in the parent object", Column 6, lines 41-44).

In accordance with Claim 16, Halliday et al. teaches a system comprising a source coordinate engine to compute the source coordinates of the user selected portion of a web page (zone coordinates), a placement coordinate engine to compute

the placement coordinates (zone coordinates), both coupled to the network (Figures 10,11), and a storage engine coupled to a memory device ("the image builder DLL used to select the components of a desired composite image may save those image identifiers to the mass storage unit 204", Column 8, lines 34-36) and the coordinate engines to store the source and placement coordinates as well as a web page identifier in the memory device (Column 8, lines 29-47).

In accordance with Claim 17, Halliday et al. teaches an input device (mouse) coupled to the placement coordinate engine, and the placement coordinates to be based on user specifications ("A mouse 117 is connected to provide positional, zone selecting input signals to the computer", Column 7, lines 19-20).

In accordance with Claim 18, Halliday et al. teaches the web page identifier to include a web address ("the file being designated by a URL", Column 9, lines 2-3).

In accordance with Claim 19, Halliday et al. teaches a system for the source and placement coordinates to include two sets of xy coordinates ([XA, YA] and [XB, YB], Figure 7).

In accordance with Claim 20, Halliday et al. teaches a system for the source and placement coordinates to include a plurality of xy coordinates (See the rejection of Claim 19, where two sets qualify as plurality).

In accordance with Claim 21, Halliday et al. teaches a display device coupled to the storage engine (Figure 10).

In accordance with Claim 22, Halliday et al. teaches the display system to be capable of retrieving a web page corresponding to the web page ID ("fetches the

designated file using the specified URL", Column 9, lines 6-7), identifying the data on the web page from the computed source coordinates (zone coordinates), and displaying the data on the display device ("Note that the individual image elements ... may be downloaded from the web server", Column 9, lines 29-33, See also Column 9, lines 1-24).

In accordance with Claim 23, Halliday et al. teaches the system to display the identified data at the computed placement coordinates on the display device ("The individual image objects may include a polymorphic rendering method which displays that image on the display in the zone specified by the zone coordinates in the parent object", Column 6, lines 41-44).

In accordance with Claim 26, Halliday et al. teaches the storage engine to be capable of editing the computed placement coordinates ("simplified image modification mechanism" of Figure 7).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 24-25 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Halliday et al., US Patent 5880740, and further in view of Wilsher et al., US Patent 6160552.

Halliday et al. teaches the display engine to be capable to store the source and placement coordinates with the web page identifier in the memory device (Claim 16 rejection *supra*). While Halliday et al. teaches the system for selecting a portion of a page and storing it's ID and selected coordinates along with the placement coordinates, they fail to show storing this information together in a folder as in Claim 24 or deleting in from memory as in Claim 25 or creating an icon to represent the information as in Claim 27. In the same field of the invention, Wilsher et al. teaches an interface that saves Web page identifiers in memory similar to that of Halliday et al. In addition, Wilsher et al. further teaches saving this information in a folder in memory and the ability to delete it (Column 7, lines 10-20) along with creating an icon on the display to represent the information (Figure 4). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Halliday et al. and Wilsher et al. before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the storing of coordinate and web page ID data for creating a new composite page taught by Halliday et al. to include the saving of information in a folder, deleting of data, and representing data with icons of Wilsher et al., in order to obtain an interface for displaying, organizing and removing coordinate data from memory. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because a structured way to view and remove the coordinates stored in memory to change the dynamic web page contents would have been obtained, as taught by Wilsher et al.

6. Claim 28 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Halliday et al., US Patent 5880740, and further in view of Freivald et al., US Patent 6012087.

Halliday et al. teaches the display engine to be capable to store the web page identifier, name and scrolling information in the memory device (Claim 16 rejection *supra*). While Halliday et al. teaches the system for selecting a portion of a page and storing it's ID, name and scrolling information, they fail to show storing the company signature information as in Claim 28. In the same field of the invention, Freivald et al. teaches an interface that saves Web page identifiers in memory similar to that of Halliday et al. In addition, Freivald et al. further teaches storing company signature information along with a URL ("database stores a most-recent signature ... for a registered web page identified by the URL.", Column 4, lines 22-24). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Halliday et al. and Freivald et al. before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the storing web page ID data for creating a new composite page taught by Halliday et al. to include the saving of the company signature as well of Freivald et al., in order to obtain an the signature of the webpage from which the portion is selected. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because a way to authenticate the portions on the composite page would have been obtained, as taught by Freivald et al.

7. Claim 29 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Halliday et al., US Patent 5880740, and further in view of Kinkinis, US Patent 6289389.

Halliday et al. teaches the accessing the web pages of the created composite site (Claim 16 rejection *supra*). While Halliday et al. teaches the system for selecting a portion of a page and storing it's ID, they fail to show storing the information to be sorted as in Claim 29. In the same field of the invention, Kinkinis teaches an interface that

Art Unit: 2179

accesses Web page similar to that of Halliday et al. In addition, Kinkinis further teaches sorting the web page data ("transmission of the entire Web page to the user's browser, which can then sort the information and display the page in normal fashion..", Column 6, lines 57-59). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Halliday et al. and Kinkinis before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the accessing of web page data for creating a new composite page taught by Halliday et al. to include the sorting of web page data of Kinkinis, in order to obtain an sorted composite site. One would have been motivated to make such a combination because a way to efficiently organize data from several sites would be achieved, as taught by Kinkinis.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed August 18, 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to the argument that Halliday teaches the use of images only, the examiner points out the usage of web pages through URLs and browser windows (Col. 9, lines 8-24). In response to the argument that Halliday is limited to image files, which are static and never-changing the examiner points out Col. 9, lines 46-52 in which the image elements are dynamic.

Furthermore, Claim 2 is taught by Halliday. In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., zones moved or changed as per a user specification) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). Halliday does teach the claims as originally presented: the customized display location (zone) information (of the image segment) is based on user specifications (where the user clicks). Therefore Halliday teaches the movement of display location information through user specifications (Col. 3, lines 19-36).

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

The prior art made of record on form PTO-892 and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Applicant is required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.111(c) to consider these references fully when responding to this action. The documents cited therein teach similar web site manipulations and composite sites.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sara M Hanne whose telephone number is (571) 272-4135. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30am-4:00pm, off on alternating Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather R Herndon can be reached on (571) 272-4136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

smh


BA HUYNH
PRIMARY EXAMINER